# North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1851. NO. 39.



THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.


## MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

*Brass Band Instruments,*

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

### Yet Alive

### AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

### SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Singl Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850 6 —.

### New Goods, New Goods!

### *Look Out for Good Bargains.*

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing these

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Smith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

### A NEW BOOK STORE.

### POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, *Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,*

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

### Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

### CONFECTIONARIES,

### *FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.*

### *Sam'l H. Marks,*



Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

### Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834

### Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

### Printer Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

### FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

### IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods,
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

### OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

*Washington City, D. C.*

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Janaury 23, 1841. 24—3m.

### LAW SCHOOL,

### *AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.*

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

### Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

*Important Improvement.*

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pairs of horses per month | | | $18 00 |
| Single | do | do | 10 00 |
| do | do | week | 3 50 |
| do | do | day | 75 |

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

### To all Whom may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

### Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

### PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

### KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

### BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

*RALEIGH, N. C.*

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, they have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

### HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.*

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

### BRUCE'S

### *Improved Morticeing Machine,*

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

### See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

### LOST.

IN the streets of Raleigh, on the 11th instant, a Lady's French-worked cambric handkerchief. A suitable reward will be given to the person who may deposite this handkerchief at the Standard office.

March 12, 1851. 38—1t.

### City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, March 6th, 1851. 36—

### NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

### Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

### Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

### Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c, &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

### Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

### Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

### Received to-day by Express.

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

### Swedes Iron and Nails

1 1-2 TONS, Swedes Iron 2 to 8 inches wide, 2000 lbs. Nails and Brads, 4 to 40. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1851. 27—

### Perfumed Matches,

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

### JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

### Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

### Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

### Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale yd

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

### Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

### Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1861. 23—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

### HENRY KIEM'S

### GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

*And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,*

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

### ACADEMY—RALEIGH

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, | $45 |
| Tuition, English, | 10 |
| Classics, | 15. |

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

### Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,

ALSO,

Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

### Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

### Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson*. Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson*, under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.

Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

### Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

### Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

### Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

### Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

### Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

### MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

### Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

### NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Feet Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

### DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

### J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

*GASTON, N. C.*

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. —

### White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

### Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

### On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

### Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

### HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

*Something New and Attractive,*

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as chea elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

### ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

*CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,*

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

*FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

### House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the Houe and Lot where he now lives, containing bout seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

### Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

### Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

### Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jeuny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

### More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

### Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

### Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

HERE will be a Meeting of the Democracy of Franklin County, in Louisburg, on Tuesday of April Court week. A full attendance is desirable.

MANY VOTERS.

Feb. 26, 1851. 35—tm.

### John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

*Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,*

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

### Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

### Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

### Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 8, 1851. 18—

### Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

### Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD. & CO.

6—

### Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

### Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, soking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

### A Cook Wanted.

A GOOD Cook wanted, for this year, and for next, if she suits. Apply at this Office.

Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1851. 34—tf.

### A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

### Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JOHN KANE'S

### RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

*And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,*

RALEIGH, N. C.

### *Is Open for the Season!*

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

*RECEIVED DAILY.*

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

### FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL &* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

### FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

### To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

### Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

*Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,*

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

### By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

### North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

### Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS $8 per month. GUILFORD LEWIS.

Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

### English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

### LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

### A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

### Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

### Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

### Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

### By Express To-Day.

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

### Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

### New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

### Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

### Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of Fine Black Doe Skin, at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

## Speech of Hon. T. L. Clingman,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the future policy of the Government, delivered in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives, February 15th 1851.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Northern anti-slavery men express the desire that they should then be amalgamated with the white race. The Southern men who maintain this hypothesis, are desirous of colonizing them abroad. As nobody pretends that we are able to send off the numbers we now have, I do not think it worth while to enter into an argument to show that when greatly increased in numbers, they cannot be thus gotten away with more facility. However benevolent the scheme, I have never regarded it as sufficiently plausible to merit attack. But when is it likely that the liberation itself in this mode will occur? A distinguished statesman whose declarations have great weight with many of our citizens, is represented in the newspapers recently, to have expressed the opinion at a meeting, held in this city, that when the number of slaves in the United States shall have become three or four times as great as it now is, that the contingency will happen, and that they will become free by the voluntary act of their owners. As the slaves have been doubling their numbers, in a little more than twenty-five years, that condition of things might be expected to be arrived at in the next fifty years. In that time the population of the slave-holding States might amount to nearly forty millions, of which, nearly one-third would be slaves. Those States embrace together an area of nearly 900,000 square miles. A population of forty millions diffused over them, need not be more dense than that of Kentucky now is. It might go up to more than fifty millions, before it became as dense as that of the State of Maryland. In these States, slave labor is not so unprofitable that its owners are willing voluntarily to give it up, or even to take the high prices which it commands further South. Yet these States are not supposed to be remarkably adapted to the profitable use of slave labor—nor are they as a whole, above the average fertility of the slave holding States. Not only, too, are they able, permanently to maintain their present population, but nobody, I think, doubts but what it might be greatly increased, without a material change in their condition or prosperity. Is there any reason to apprehend that the Southern States are incapable, as a whole, of sustaining a population proportionally as great, or even much greater? It is the opinion of a friend of mine, on the other side of the House, from Mississippi [Mr. Thompson] that in a single bend in the river of the same name, there is a body of land yet untouched, suficiently extensive and fertile to employ profitably in the culture of cotton, all the slaves now existing in the State of Virginia. That our population would in time, become too dense for a comfortable existence, I do not question. But the period must be longer than that supposed. Before that time has arrived, possibly the slaves may, in the opinion of some, disappear in another mode.

But, does any man imagine that we shall not acquire additional territory in much less than fifty years? Why, Mexico even now seems to be on the eve of falling to pieces. I should not be surprised, at any time, to hear that the adventurous gold hunters now in California, had organized an expedition and seized upon the Mexican provinces immediately south of them. When Texas is filled up by our emigrants, they cannot be prevented from passing the Rio Grande and revolutionizing the neighboring provinces. They are destined to be occupied by our slaveholding population. It will fill up all the country around the gulf, including the peninsula of Yucatan, and perhaps the northern portion of the South American continent. This state of things will be likely to occur even before our interest requires it. Whether it be desirable or not, there is no power on this continent to prevent it. Mexico is altogether too feeble. This government itself cannot do it. It had as well attempt to curb the waves of the ocean. I say boldly, that if the government makes the effort, it will itself perish in the attempt. As soon as we feel the actual want of additional territory, we shall occupy it either with or without the aid of this government. Our right to take it will be neither better nor worse than that by which we have driven back the original Indian population. Even now, we are strong enough to take care of ourselves against any forces that can be brought to bear upon us, and we shall be getting relatively stronger for some time to come. Sir, the returns of the census for the past year will present a condition of things not anticipated by many persons. Within the last ten years, some two millions of foreigners have arrived in this country. They have almost all become residents of the Northern States. They, of themselves, were sufficient to have given the North more than twenty additional members of Congress under the new apportionment. But in point of fact, if you except the two members she gets by the admission of California, she will gain nothing, or at most, but two or three members. Notwithstanding, therefore, this great advantage, as well as others which the North has had, the South will nevertheless very nearly, if not quite, hold her relative strength. This is due to the fact that our people, being mostly agriculturists, enjoy more of the comforts of life, and are increasing in numbers faster from natural causes. The condition of society at the North, is less favorable to this progress because of the numbers engaged in manufacturing, and as servants to the wealthy, who are without domicils, and who are frequently reduced to pauperism.

The next decade will show a large increase in our Southern population. We are now nearly ten millions, and there is no body of people of the same number upon earth, better able to defend itself against attack. Slavery, instead of being an element of weakness, is one of positive strength. The amount of force which any nation can keep in the field in time of war, depends not merely on the number of its men, but also on the amount of its productions. Few countries, if any, can sustain permanently in the field, more than one-sixth of their adult male population. We have a population intelligent, enterprising, high spirited, and brave, and ever ready to embark in military expeditions.

It is due to truth to state, that from the formation of the government down to the present time, in all our wars, the South has, in proportion to its population, sent into the field a larger number of soldiers than the North. Nor have those men in battle, either where the snows of Canada lie, or under the tropical sun of Mexico, exhibited any such want of courage or conduct, as to justify this government in branding them as inferior to the men of the Northern section, or in depriving them of their proper share of the benefits of the Constitution.

Our population is large enough to supply any call that could made on it for soldiers, and still leave at home a sufficient number for industrial occupations. We must have nearly one million of free men capable of bearing arms. Our slave population, too, because it is all constanly employed in labor, produces probably more than the same number of free men in any part of the Union, because a large portion of the free are unimployed during much if not the whole of their time. No sane man can imagine that we need have serious fears of an attack from either the Northern States or any foreign power. When our numbers are swelled to thirty or fifty millions, will we be relatively less able? Sir, we shall have the power to take possession, and hold as much of the American continent as is necessary for our comfortable existence. If this government shall take position against our progress, it will be overthrown. Great as are its powers, they are not sufficient to enable it thus to destroy us. Whether it shall continue to exist or not, he who lives longest among us will see the Southern States—

"Still free and beautiful, and far
Aloof from desolation."

But this government was created to wage no such war against us. It was made by the States for their protection, and that of their existing institutions. They intended to invest it with no power to destroy the existing state of society or to foment revolutions among their inhabitants. Should it, by abandoning its original purposes, be instigated to such attempts by any process, whether sudden or slow, then I say down with the government. One of my strongest grounds of objection to the action of the last session was, that I regarded it as a great disunion movement. There is reason to fear that the additional strength given to the free States may at a future day embolden them to make an attempt upon us which will result in the overthrow of the government. It is apprehension of this which painfully affects the minds of the Southern people. They are apprehensive of injury from no government upon earth, except their own, which should be their protector. The action here has filled their minds with alarm. If any one could satisfy them that they would receive no injury from this quarter, he would diffuse general joy among them.

One great benefit, Mr. Chairman, has resulted from the late slavery agitation. Heretofore our people had been accustomed to think of the Union with a sort of religious reverence. They were disposed to idolize the work of their own hands. But all superstitions are degrading and debasing in their effects. I rejoice that our people have been liberated from its influences. The agitation here, and the discussions attendant on it, have produced a great revolution in the sentiments of our population. They have been accustomed to rest in thought on the idea of the Union as the ark of safety, but they have been aroused from the delusion. One of our citizens, Mr. Stevens, while travelling in Central America, experienced there the shock of a violent earthquake. He declared that it had produced a great permanent revolution in his feelings, in one respect. Till then he said, he had been accustomed, when upon the surface of the earth, to feel secure, and that he rested on a foundation firm and stable. But ever afterwards, he could only think of the solid globe itself as a frail tremulous thing, ready to give way under him at any time.

The shock of an earthquake has passed under the minds of our people, and they no longer rest on the Union as the solid rock of safety. I rejoice that it is so. I wish to see them bold, self-relying and confident of being able with the favor of Providence to guard their liberties, and preserve their happiness. It will be long before confidence, that "plant of slow growth," will flourish again. Rather let them realize the great truth, that "eternal vigilance," is the price of liberty. They have met too with its merited scorn, and trampled under their feet, the doctrine of slavish subserviency to the government of their own creation. Certain professed national organs and orators have preached devotion to the Union in any event, and under all circumstances. A baser sentiment never fell from the lips of a mortal. It is substantially the same with the doctrine of passive obedience, and non-resistance, which brought the head of Charles the 1st to the block. Since then no Englishman has had the effrontery to avow such opinions. Its only supporters in this country formerly were the tories of the revolution. Those who have preached the doctrine in our day, will only find their fellows among the palace slaves of Asiatic despotism. Their proper position is below everything that Providence has created, when in its natural state. Even the meanest reptiles struggle upward against the oppressor. The American people justly regard these individuals as degraded below the rest of animated nature.

While the government lasts, it is our duty to endeavor to keep it in the proper track. The danger is not from violence. The sword has ever been a great destroyer. It has consumed feeble communities and States. But taxation has been the destroyer of the mighty. By government exaction in its different forms, great nations have perished. The decay of the Roman empire has been attributed by the abolition writers of England, as by their echoes in this country, to slavery. But the facts and reasonings of abolitionists, are alike destitute of truth. Slavery existed in Rome from the days of Romulus. During the prosperous ages of the republic, the full tide of conquest enabled them to make the largest number of captives. The servile population greatly outnumbered the free. These were the days of the highest prosperity of the eternal city. During the decaying years of the empire, the number of slaves was rather diminished. But government taxation in its various forms, exhibited a frightful increase. The exactions of the governors ruined the remote provinces, or drove them into successful rebellion. Italy was then drained of its life-blood to support the populace, which concentrated itself at Rome to receive the largesses of the government. In this way died the vast Roman empire. A similar condition of things is now being presented to our own eyes in Turkey. The exactions of the government have destroyed its vitality. The population is concentrating at Constantinople, the point of government expenditure. The most fertile lands of Asia Minor and Turkey, in Europe, are rapidly becoming a desert waste; and the magnificent Ottoman empire is now little better than a dead carcass. In this way perished the old empires, which formerly existed on the banks of the Euphrates. The extended ruins only indicate to the passing traveller over the desert, how destructive have been the exactions of those who have held dominion over the country. Where there is no security, where no limit exists to the rapacity of the governors, there can be no inducement to the subject to labor or to save.

What is now going on in British India exemplifies the process. Forty-five per cent., nearly one-half of the gross product is now exacted from the agriculturists, in many if not all the districts. Can that country live permanntly under the system? Ireland is oppressed by similar exactions. A prosperous country like Cuba or the United States can bear a great deal. With us the direct taxation has not heretofore been great, but of the indirect there has been reason to complain. Permit me to take from an individual as much as I choose of all his purchases, and I may inflict upon him heavy oppression. The Southern States of the Union are sending from their limits not less than one hundred and fifty million of dollars worth of their domestic productions, and they receive or should receive an equal value in return for them. But the government takes from them as much as it pleases. They may, it is true, escape this burthen, by manufacturing for themselves every thing they consume. But if the anti-slavery party should get the entire control of the government, as they are laboring to do, and have a prospect of accomplishing, when they shall have brought in a sufficient number of free States, may at their will make the Constitution possibly in form, certainly in practice, what they desire it to be. As our system of society is radically different from theirs, they might so shape their legislation as to isolate us and take away our substance entirely, and leave the Southern States little better than a dead body, fastened to a living one. This condition of things is what we have most to dread. Already is it apprehended by sagacious men, that the character and action of this central government is undergoing a total change. Sir, what was the object of its creation, and with what attributes was it originally invested? It was created to effect two main objects. In the first place to manage our relations with foreigh countries. Hence it became necessary to invest it with the power of making war, treaties, and regulating commerce with them. In the second place it was authorized to preserve proper relations between the different States, and by consequence to regulate commerce between them and coin their money.

These were the main, I might say the sole objects of the creation of the Constitution. To carry them into effect, it was necessary that the government should have the means of sustaining itself, and hence the taxing power was given. But it was never intended that the federal government should control the mere municipal relations of its citizens or interfere with their private rights. These were left to be regulated by the several States composing the Union. Had the government confined itself to the exercise of these two classes of powers which alone were clearly delegated to it, it would have escaped most of the difficulty which it has hitherto encountered. Especially ought it to have abstained from attacking interests which it was created to preserve. It has encountered difficulties by its officious intermedling with what it had no positive authority to touch. For example, its interference with the question of slavery has very nearly been the cause of its destruction. Twelve of the thirteen States which made the Constitution were slaveholding, and while they gave it express power to defend and preserve the institution of slavery, they invested it with no authority to overthrow or even to make war on it. The government, too, has involved itself in difficulty by its attempts, through the medium of tariff and navigation laws, to favor certain classes of its citizens by the imposition of burthens upon others. It has also produced much discontent by its interference and connection with banking operations and other branches of private business. Nobody will dispute but what it might have abstained from all these things and still carried out every object which it was created to effect. Yes, sir, it might abandon all these pretensions, and accomplish only the better the great purposes of its existence. Why then should it not be limited in its action to its own proper sphere? In this way it might give itself a perpetual and indefinite existence.

Our citizens are ambitious of having a widely extended and magnificent empire. The wish of their hearts might possibly be gratified, and the whole continent be subject to one sway, if this central government should, in its action, be limited to its necessary and proper objects. Let it content itself with conducting successfully our foreign affairs, and preserving the relations between its component States, leaving them to regulate all domestic matters. Let it be, as many desire it to be, the great central sun; but let it be content with performing the office which the sun does in the firmament of the Heavens. That vast luminary regulates the orbits of the planets, preserves their due dependence on each other, and controls their motions, but itself remains at rest in the centre. Does any one regard its office as less important, because of its quiet, controlling as it does the action of the entire system, and preserving the due dependence of all its parts? Or does any one suppose that it could assume the rapid motions of the little planet Mercury, without deranging and destroying the whole solar system? So if this central government shall attempt to assume the active and lesser functions, which properly belong to the several States, it will destoy the existing system. It may possibly create in its stead a vast and extended despotism. I rather hope, however, that the attempt would be followed by the disruption of the government, and the throwing off of several confederacies. The fragments thus separated, would be sufficiently large to preserve their liberties, and advance the sum of human happiness. Is not the apprehension even now constantly expressed, that the government is totally changing its limited character, and becoming a useless and mischievous machine? Why, members on this floor often pay no more regard to constitutional limitations, than they would do in a popular meeting, where the unchecked will of the majority controls all things.

Many of our people are beginning to suppose this government derilect in its duties, if it does not supply them regularly with school books and garden seeds. Look at the enormous increase in its expenditures. They are now amounting to more than fifty millions annually. I do not intend to cast reproach on the President or his advisers, constituting the cabinet. I respect them all highly, and regard them as well qualified, both intellectually and morally, for the stations which they fill. The estimates for expenditure, which they send in to us, will be almost assuredly increased in this House. After passing through this body, they will have vast additions made to them in the Senate. On the last day, or next to the last of the session, they will be returned to us with a hundred or two hundred amendments, amounting in the aggregate to an expenditure of millions. For want of time to investigate them, or to save the general appropriation bills from defeat, because the Senate is obstinate on the last day of the session, we are obliged to assent to appropriations, which would not in this House, after a proper investigation, find supporters enough to obtain a division on the vote rejecting them. From the very situation in which we find ourselves placed here, it is impossible that there should be that feeling of responsibility, and that degree of vigilance which exists in our State legislatures. The several States ought to leave to individuals the accomplishment of all such works as private enterprize can effect, because of the greater cheapness of its operations. For a similar reason we ought to leave to the States the execution of whatever can be accomplished by them. I know that for the evil under which we labor, it is difficult to find a remedy, but an honest effort on the part of all of us concerned in the administration of this federal government, would be productive of much good. The clamor raised against Mr. Van Buren's administration for its extravagance, caused a reduction of its expenditures in its last year, from forty down to twenty-two millions. During the whole four years of the administration of Mr. Tyler, the Whig party having come into power upon professions and principles of economy, kept their expenditures down to this standard. During the first year of Mr. Polk's administration, the expenses were not materially increased. But now, an interval of only five years having elapsed, they are greatly more than doubled. Still there is much reason to fear that they will be rapidly increased. This results from the fact that while the people furnish the money, the government determines the amount of the expenditure.

Where an individual is responsible for his own expenses, it is often difficult for him to keep his outlay within proper limits. But wherever one furnishes the money and another expends it, profusion and extravagance almost invariably are the results. Had we not then better refuse all expenditures, and decline to exercise all powers but those which are necessary to the carrying out of the known and well defined objects of this government? The case is surrounded with difficulty, however, because it is easy to carry into excess and abuse powers, the exercise of which cannot well be dispensed with. I have sometimes thought, Mr. Chairman, that a striking difference between the modes of thinking in the Southern and Northern portions of our Union, might be found in this: The people of the Southern States engaged in agriculture, live far apart, are accustomed to reflect much, and are not easily driven to excess. In the North, the people are in close contact, more restless in their habits, more readily act upon each other, they show more quickness and energy in their movements, and manifest more excitability. They are more readily brought up to efficient action, but reflect less on the ultimate tendency of their movements. The excitable population and presses of their large cities, as sensitive to the change of a day as the thermometer itself, exert a controlling influence over the sentiment of the North. Hence the Northern population, acting as States and corporations, have shown great efficiency, and made extraordinary progress. They have not, however, exhibited so much of that enlarged philosophy, which is essential to the constitution of a statesman of the first order. Their public men are usually too sensitive to popular impulse, and exhibit often too little independence of thought and action. The Southern States seem to have produced a large number of independent, self-relying, philosophic statesmen. In the action of bodies of men aggregated as States and corporations, this spirit of great activity and energy works well, and the Northern States have made extraordinary progress in their movements.

In the Southern States, on the contrary, the individuals live more alone, are accustomed to depend more on their own resources, have a feeling of greater independence, and have more time for reflection. They are less sensitive to immediate popular impressions, exhibit often a stronger will as individuals, and are more accustomed to take an enlarged and philosophic view of a subject. This, as it has sometimes been alleged by the Abolitionists, may be due in part to the habit of dominion over their slaves and the pride of superior caste. But whether attributable in any degree or not, to such a cause, it is certainly true that while they have accomplished less, through the medium of the State governments wherein mere activity and impulse are more essential, they seem to have exerted a greater control upon the action of this central government. It is a common remark throughout the North, that certain systems and movements which are complained of with us, really had their origin with Southern statesmen. This is undoubtedly true. The Virginians were opposed to the indefinite importation of slaves, and advocated the prohibition to take effect after the year 1808, and Mr. Jefferson undoubtedly favored the exclusion of slavery north of the Ohio river. But when the New England politicians, that in the convention which made the federal Constitution, went for the prolongation of the slave-trade to the latest period proposed, subsequently shifted their position and assumed the strongest anti-slavery ground in the Missouri controversy, it is equally certain that Mr. Jefferson condemned their movement. It is also true that the doctrine of protection to our domestic industry, had its early and most strenuous advocates among Southern statesmen. As soon, however, as it was taken up by the masses of the North, it was pressed to an extent of extravagant protection and even prohibition. The doctrine of internal improvement by the general government, is likewise affirmed to have had a Southern origin. But its Northern friends are now those who are pushing it into great abuses, as we think, accompanied with profuse and wasteful expenditure. As the action of this government, therefore, was intended to be limited in a high degree, and restricted to the exercise of well defined powers, the prevalent mode of thinking at the South, seems to harmonize best with its nature, and it may be owing to some such cause as this that the public judgment has more frequently intrusted its management to them. It is possible, too, that the great influx of foreigners into the Northern States, ignorant as they are, utterly, of the true theory of our government, and its complicated checks and balances, has been a material element in modifying the tone of opinion and sentiment of the North.

Should the action of the government in future be directed by those who are subject to these influences, it remains to be seen whether it will preserve its former character and usefulness. The agitation of the last two years having partially destroyed the old party organizations, and having very nearly annihilated party animosities, in the present calm an opportunity is afforded us for examining the principles of the government, and estimating properly the effects of its past action. Should new parties arise or the old ones be essentially modified, they ought to be made to stand as much as possible upon sound principles. What are likely to be the successful movements of a party character, it is not easy to decide. We were all amused yesterday with the attempts of the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. McLane,] in reply to the questions of the gentleman from South Carolina, to explain in what Democracy consisted. His definition was that a Democrat was he who stood by and honestly carried out the objects and determinations of the party organization. This definition he twice gave in reply to questions.

Mr. McLane said this was not his statement, and proposed to explain.

Mr. Clingman continued.

I regret that the hands of the clock are moving too rapidly, to permit me to give the gentleman the floor. I may be mistaken about the precise terms he did use. The members of the House generally are quite as likely to recollect what he did say, as he or I. He said further in continuation, that a Democrat in 1848 was he that voted for Cass and Butler, and in 1844 for Polk and Dallas. Amusing as was the exhibition made by the gentleman on that occasion, I doubt whether any other member of the House would not have found it as difficult to define the distinctions between Whigs and Democrats, as national parties, at this time. The truth is, Mr. Chairman, the old issues, which formerly divided those two parties, have now disappeared, and for want of the old landmarks, the lines of division are scarcely perceptible. (Mr. McLane said, that they still existed in his opinion.)

Then, sir, it is very extraordinary that the gentleman on yesterday was not able to point them out. Though cross-examined by several members, and worried for a quarter of an hour, he was not able to lay hold of any one of these old land-marks. They must have been buried very deeply under ground to escape detection by optics as keen as his. There can be no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the Whig and Democratic parties, once essentially divided as to measures, have now become mere factions. By factions, I mean as contra-distinguished from parties, to designate bodies of men, not separated by well-defined principles, but only by political animosity, or because struggling against each other for office. Such associations, are usually the most mischeivous. Wanting the disinterestedness and purity, which a struggle for principle is apt to engender, they soon become utterly selfish, and tend to political corruption. I have no objection therefo.e, to see new party combinations formed, as the government of the country is likly thereby to be in a better, rather than a worse position. Though I did not co-operate in the late attempt to form the so-called Union party, yet I had no objection to the movement. I saw at once, that a party could not stand upon a single mere negative idea, and that before it could progress, it would have to adopt positive principles to regulate its general action. If those principles, when promulgated, had, contrary to my anticipations, accorded with my views of what is sound policy, better than the principles of the antagonist party, then I should not have hesitated to co-operate with them. I say now, Mr. Chairman, that if the old republican party of the days of Jefferson and Madison, that party which was broken to pieces in 1825, by reason of its having nominated five presidential candidates in the field—if that party could be called together, upon its old principles, I would rather march under its flag, than that of any other likely to be found. I know that its name has sometimes been brought into disrepute, because many professing the name, have in practice apostatized from its principles, while others have incurred ridicule by their misapplications of those principles. True religion has been brought into disrepute by the hypocrisy of its professors, and good coin is sometimes discredited by counterfeits.

The principles of this old party, regardful of the rights of the States, strictly defining the powers of the federal government, and limiting as much as possible the lines of its action, are those only on which our system can permanently stand. In the part of the Union from which I come, the great body of men of all classes, have originally belonged to or professed the principles of that party. Many even of the old federalists having seen the mischief of a different line of policy, would be ready to embrace its principles. As for myself, sir, I shall at all times be ready to sustain whatever measures sound policy, and the permanent interests of the country shall in my judgment require, without regard to the parties or individuals with whom I may for the time be placed. A public man here can find no compensation for his surrender of the right of private judgment, and independence of action on all practical issues of moment. In conclusion, I have to say that I think the present revenue system ought to be reviewed, and modified in some respects. The frauds in the collection of duties complained of should be remedied as far as practicable; but those who are making most clamor are doing it with a view of deceiving the country, as to their real object, which is to foist on it a tariff enormously high. I am ready myself now to vote for a specific duty on bar iron, for example, but I will not vote as the gentleman from Ohio proposed last session, to make it $20 per ton, or even to increase it generally. Everybody knows that the higher the rate of duty the greater the temptation to evade it by fraudulent devices. If there were time, which there is not, at the present session, I should be willing to review the whole system. Some of the duties are too high. Others possibly ought to be increased. The mode of assessing many of them ought unquestionably to be changed. While I would be willing for the sake of revenue to see an imposition on every thing that is imported, I say now, that if any one article ought to be made absolutely free of duty, I know none having stronger claims to the exemption than railroad iron.

The navigation laws, too, need essential modification. Why should not the agriculturist, when he has conveyed his produce to the sea-side, not have the privilege of sending it off in the vessel that will carry it cheapest? By extending the reciprocity system lately adopted with Great Britain, (but limited to the foreign commerce) to the coast-wise trade, the enormous rates of freight between our Southern and Northern ports would be greatly reduced. Our farmers and citizens would be gainers thereby. Nor do I think that our shipping interests would materially suffer. The adoption of the reciprocity system in the foreign trade has not injured us at all. Its extension with proper qualifications ought not to be objected to. Our ship owners would doubtless sustain themselves, though their freight would be less than under the present monopoly. Let the question of Canadian reciprocity and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence be considered, in connection with these things. They are perhaps right in themselves, but I should prefer that the system should be re-examined as a whole at the same time.

With reference to the bill now under consideration, I have little to say. The strongest objection to the system of internal improvement is its liability to gross abuse, by reason of its partial tendencies, as well as the dishonest political combinations to which it is apt to give rise. For some of the items in this bill I can readily vote. The Mississippi river is a proper subject for expenditure. So is the opening of the inlet to Albemarle Sound, which my colleague [Mr. Outlaw,] has so much at heart. The same may doubtless be said as to some other appropriations for works on the sea coast and on the lakes. My vote, therefore, on this bill, will be guided by the precise form it may ultimately assume; but the inclination of my mind is strongly against the system. I doubt whether it will not always be so managed as to be productive of mischief rather than benefits.

WHY QUAKERS WEAR THEIR HATS. Quakers invariably wear their hats in places of public worship, or in public assemblies, but few are aware how this custom originated. Fox, the founder of collarless coats and broad brims, was in the habit of attending the Episcopal church. When the preacher uttered sentiments of which he disapproved, he would solemnly put on his broad-brimmed hat, and take it off again whenever a more welcome doctrine occurred. If he sat long with his hat on, and the ill-sounding propositions or fulmination continued, he would rise slowly, and silently walk out. Thus, it appears, that it was for the purpose of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.

It is said that a balloon has been constructed at Paris which obeys the helm, and can be driven even against the wind by its conductor. This machine has made several voyages round the Hippodrome, and has been made to turn in every direction; but its progress in the air has not yet been tested, and the utmost secresy is observed as to the means employed.

A Parisian tailor has lately adopted the plan of placarding his delinquent customers at his shop door, as for instance: "The Count of ——, Rue de Seine No. —, owes for a brown paletot and a blue satin vest, 300 francs," &c. The police ordered the placard to be taken down; it attracted a crowd in the street.

COMPLIMENTARY. When it is asserted that Constitutional reform by Legislative enactment is undemocratic, unjust, tyrannical, &c., it seem to us that quite a left handed compliment is paid to the people of the State, and especially to those of the Western part of the State. The Constitution itself provides this mode of altering itself, and the people ratified it with this clause; thus giving their assent to it. A Convention may be called, and it may alter and amend, and still the people have to ratify or reject these alterations and amendments. Any change by Legislative enactment must also be submitted to the people. Suppose the work of a Convention is rejected, has not more expense been incurred than would have been if the same had been done by the Legislature? All power is in the people, and they have a right to delegate that power to whom they please. If they delegate it to a Convention it is still reserved to themselves to approve or reject the proceedings of that Convention; if they delegate it to the Legislature, it is with the same reservation.

When, therefore, a distinct proposition is made to alter the Constitution in any one particular, the Legislature is at once looked to as the most economical mode of effecting it. If it be a point which is known to be favored by any considerable portion of the people, we hold that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass it and let it go before the people, even though it be doubtful whether a majority of the people favor it. What, then, is to be thought of those who oppose a measure which they know is favored by a large majority of the people? and which they themselves profess to be in favor of? Who set them above the Constitution to say that its provision for altering or amending itself by Legislative enactment, is wrong?

The amendments to the Constitution by the Convention of 1835 were ratified by the people; but they were strongly opposed by the people of the East, and it was Western men whose votes established those amendments. If any thing undemocratic and tyrannical was done by that Convention, it is the people of the West who are to blame for ratifying it.

Two years ago last summer, when the question of Free Suffrage began to be agitated, the prominent whigs, generally, opposed it; and one of their grounds of opposition was that it would not stop with this, that it would beget a desire for change, and that that "sacred instrument" would soon have to undergo other changes. Now, we find these same men the strongest agitators for other alterations. They even reject one, almost universally desired, because, as they profess, they want others with it.

During the canvass of candidates for the Legislature, last summer, we presume there were very few of them that did not express themselves in favor of Free Suffrage. And was anything then said as to the manner of obtaining it? Was there a single candidate who told the people "I am for a Convention to give us Free Sufirage—I shall oppose it in the Legislature if I am elected?" We know of no such instance; such a declaration would have insured the defeat of any man.

But can a Convention be had? It requires a vote of two thirds of the members of the Legislature to call a Convention. It is evident that the East is arrayed against a Convention now, and without the aid of Eastern members it is impossible to call a Convention. Is it, then, the part of wisdom to reject a *part* because we cannot get the *whole* when we know it impossible to obtain the whole?

Of the motives of those members who professed to favor Free Suffrage and yet voted against it, we have nothing to say. They may have been pure; but for our own part we do not approve their course, neither do we believe that the masses of the people do.

*Rutherfordton Banner.*

RICH. If the readers of the Raleigh Register can swallow the following without direful consequences, we should think quack nostrums to aid digestion would find a slow sale about the capital of the old North State. In speaking of the result of the election in the Greenville District, the Register says:

"This result gives strong coloring to the statement that the true secret of the agitation in South Carolina lies in the fact that the masses in that State are "rode over roughshod" by a few influential families, and that the press is bought up or threatened with ruin by these masters, if they do not advocate certain measures. In the instance before us, a few patriotic and independent men had but to brave the bidding of these "influential families" and declare themselves for the *Union*, and the eyes of the people were opened to the true position to which the madness of secession would drive them. May the day soon come, when the people of South Carolina shall demand that political power and those franchises which the people of every other State enjoy. At present they are *not sovereign!* Let them become so, and they will 'spurn alike their present leaders and the principles they hold.'"

Poor, down-trodden South Carolinians! The horse and his rider have marred your visages. The hoofs of the "roughshod influential families" have scarred and blurred the comliness of "the masses," and the press is one mass of corruption—bought, soul and body, by the gold of the "influential families!" But take courage, that "better time is coming"—you are remembered in the prayers of the Raleigh Register!

When we see such a paragraph as that we have quoted above, in a respectable paper of an adjoining State—when we see with what unscrupulousness of conscience it gives currency to what it knows—or at least ought to know—is a gross slander on the people of a sister State, we blush for Southern journalism. The wholesale libel on the press of this State, uttered by the Register, is an indication that he measures editorial independence by his own guage.

*South Carolinian.*

O'CONNELL AND THE REPORTERS. Anxious as he was to be reported in England, there were occasions when O'Connell preferred that what he said should not be printed there. Of this an amusing anecdote has been given:

"O'Connell was on a visit to Ireland, and indulged in long speeches of a most "combustible character," when the government thought to send over some short-hand writers to take down his harrangues.

"The first appearance of the government reporters was at a meeting at Kantork. The gentlemen were Englishmen, says the story, and belonging to Gurhey's reporting staff. They came on the platform and introduced themselves to Mr. O'Codnell. He shook them by the hands, and said to those around them, "Nothing can be done here until these gentlemen are offorded every requisite accommodation." This was at once provided, and having assured Mr. O'Connell that they were ready, and well provided for, he came forward to address the people, and commenced his speech, to the dismay of the Englishmen, in the *Irish* language. Having explained to the assembly who they were and how he humbugged them, he continued in the same language to address the meeting every thing he wished to convey to them, the people laughing all the while at the English reporters, while they joined, very good humoredly, in the laugh raised against themselves.

GOV. REID. To whom are the Free white men of North Carolina indebted, for originating, defending and carrying through the Legislature Equal Suffrage? To Gov. Reid.

To whom are the people of the East indebted for recommending in his Message to the Legislature of North Carolina that the Law dividing the School Fund according to Federal population, remain unchanged? Gov. Reid.

For more than this, are the people of North Carolina indebted to Gov. Reid. He should be praised for his dissent to the wild, injudicious and extravagant system of Internal Improvements commenced prior to his being elected Governor of the State. He is opposed to State indebtedness farther than the exigencies of the times require. He is a man who counts dollars and cents; and knows when a debt is contracted that sooner or later it must be paid; or repudiation take place. All of Gov. Reid's recommendations to the last Legislature, were good and wholesome; Gov. Reid has a strong hold upon the affections of his fellow citizens of North Carolina, who will triumphantly re-elect him Governor in 1852.

*Halifax Republican.*

THE MEETING ON TUESDAY LAST. The Democracy of this town and county, had a glorious meeting on Tuesday last at the Court house—the Justices having very courteously yielded them the use of that building. The speech of Mr. W. F. Martin, was capital—cogent, clear and overwhelming. Every Democrat present was highly pleased with his effort, which was well calculated to inspire a spirit of unanimity and enthusiasm. He was followed by J. P. Jordan, Esq. of Hertford, in an able and eloquent address. The right spirit prevailed throughout the meeting, and all left with countenances beaming with the pleasure of the occasion.

*E. City Pioneer.*

## MEETING IN PASQUOTANK.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, held at the Court-house, on Tuesday, 4th March, 1851, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Congressional Convention, on motion of Col. Jas. C. Scott, J. D. Stokely, Esq., was called to the chair, and M. O. Jordan appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to a Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress for this district.

Whereupon, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare buisness for the meeting, as follows: L. D. Starke, Col. J. C. Scott, Wm. Simmons, Geo. A. Williams, and W. J. B. Etheridge.

The Committee then retired, and during their absence the meeting was eloquently addressed by W. F. Martin, Esq., and J. P. Jordan, Esq. At the conclusion of these speeches, the committee submitted through their chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have an unshaken faith in the principles of the Democratic party—those principles which we have ever cherished, and under whose auspices our country has spuung from a position of comparative obscurity and insignificance to the front rank among the nations of the earth; and whereas we would seek by all fair and honorable means to secure their permanent establishment, as the principles best calculated to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number; and whereas, it is incumbent upon the people of this district to select some suitable person to represent them in the nect Congress of the United States: and whereas, we deem it the duty of the Democratic party to sustain some one for this high trust, who will reflect their sentiments and carry out their principles; and whereas, this end can best be accomplished by a timely organization and the rallying our forces around a chosen standard-bearer:—Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily coincide with the Democracy of our sister counties of Gates and Currituck, in recommending the holding of a Democratic District Convention in the Town of Gatesville on the 5th Monday of the present month, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent Pasquotank county in said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That in order to seeure a full representation in the proposed Convention, we respectfully urge those counties in the District that have not yet taken action to hold meetings and appoint delegates at their earliest practicable convenience.

4. *Resolved*, That we desire only the triumph of our principles, and are therefore prepared to unite in a cordial, hearty and enthusiastic support of any "good and true" Democrat who may be selected as our champion in the approaching contest. We have no personal animosities to indulge—no selfish ambition to gratify. We are ready to make common cause with our common friends against a common foe. We believe that by united and harmonious action—"a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," we can win fresh laurels in support of our principles; while internal dissensions are to be deprecated as harbingers of certain defeat and disastrous overthrow. As we are united upon principle, we therefore invoke our friends to be united in action. As we are devoted to those principles, let us give to them that enthusiastic support which their importance demands. We have a cheering hope of success, and trust that on the first Thursday in August next that hope may be gloriously realized by the triumphant election of our chosen standard-bearer.

The following delegates were appointed to represent this county in the Convention at Gatesville, in pursuance of the second resolution, to wit:

G. A. Williams, Col. James C. Scott, Wm. Simmons, W. J. B. Etheridge, Mark S. Sawyer, Jos. Pritchard, Jas. Barber, Keeling Whitehurst, C. L. Whitehurst, B. F. Whitehurst, Abner L. Williams, Jos. Jennings, Griffin Jennings, Wm. D. Pritchard, Nathan Morris, Wm. F. Martin, J. B. Godwin, Thos. Miller, Dr. R. H. McIntosh, Benj. Miller, Williet Herrington, Wm. Forbes, D. B. Pendleton, Dan'l. Sawyer, Edw'd W. Albertson, Robert Simpson, James Scott, Wm. Williams, Sr., Shadrack, Cartright, Jesse Simpson, Abel Spence, Wilson Spence, L. D. Starke, Sylv. Davis, Alex. Burcher, Elisha Gray, Timothy Gilbert, Jno. Tatum, Josiah R. Etheridge, Rich'd Harris, Wm. A. Harney, John Small, Major Bell, R. G. Newman, C. B. Jennings, Miles Sharber, Wm. C. Cartright, Charles Shepard, Robt. Morgan, Jas. Morgan, Jacob Richardson, Thos. Jackson, Ephraim Overman.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion of W. F. Martin,

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic Pioneer.

And then the meeting adjourned.

J. D. STOKELY, *Chm'n.*

M. O. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA. The Baltimore American has received from Messrs. Winter and Latimer, of San Francisco, the annexed statement of the amount of gold shipped from California, from its first discovery in 1849 to the present time:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold dust shipped by steamers, from the 1st April, 1849, to 31st December, 1850 | $34,570,255 |
| Estimated to have been taken by passengers, | 1,571,500 |
| Shipped to foreign Pacific ports and Europe, coined, manufactured into jewelry in California, and forwarded by sailing vessels, as per custom reports, | 4,476,042 |
| Carried overland and coastwise by miners from Mexico, Chili, and Oregon, shipped by Merchants without manifest entry, amount at present in possession of miners, merchants, &c. | 19,000,000 |
| | $62,617,797 |
| In the above estimates the value of gold dust has been computed at sixteen dollars per ounce troy. To this

# SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1851.


☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

## AN UNJUST CHARGE ANSWERED.

The Greensborough Patriot of Saturday week last does this paper gross injustice in relation to the Slavery question and the Union. We quote from that paper as follows:

"It is with unaffected regret that we look upon the course of the Raleigh Standard in this connexion. In the number of that paper containing the minutes of the Surry meeting, there is an editorial warning to the Democrats to avoid such meetings. And the respectable Democrats of Rockingham, who some time ago held a Union meeting in which the comparatively few Whigs of that region participated, received a severe lecture from the same source. It does not appear, however, to be so much on account of their meeting with the Whigs, as their meeting *for the Union*, that these Democrats are censured by the Standard.

The mass of the Democrats in North Carolina, in the first generous impulses of their hearts and in the maturity of their judgments, are for the country—for the perpetuity of the Union. But the chief organ of their party is constantly and insidiously operating against it; and we sincrely regret to see so wide a circulation, so much influence, and so sprightly talent as the Standard commands, so egregiously—we fear, wickedly—misapplied."

Now, we assert fearlessly that nothing we have said or done, since the commencement of this unfortunate anti-Slavery agitation, will justify the charge thus made in the Patriot, that we are unfriendly to the Union; or that we are operating, either "insidiously" or otherwise, with the view or with the *hope* of sundering the bonds. We have uniformly held that the best way to preserve the Union was for the South to unite as one man in defence of her Constitutional rights, and to demand and insist upon those rights. When the so-called adjustment was before Congress we opposed it, because we felt that it was fraught with great injustice to the Southern people; but when it became the law of the land, and when it was proclaimed by its advocates as the last and the only measure to save the Union, we stated emphatically that we would acquiesce in it, and that, in our opinion, the Southern States ought not to dissolve the Union on account of it. All we got by that adjustment was the fugitive-slave law; and that was passed, almost entirely, by the votes of Southern Representatives. With most if not all the public men of the State, of both parties, we proclaimed that the continuance of the Union depended upon the honest and faithful enforcement of the fugitive-slave law; and we looked at once to the President, and to the people of the free States, to see that this law was carried out.

As the Patriot has thought proper, in this connection, to allude to the Rockingham Meeting, we will quote the substance of what we said in relation to that Meeting, (in December last,) which will show that our postion then was precisely what it is now. We then said:

As the Raleigh Register and Star affect not to understand our position on the Slavery question, we take this occasion to define it again, in the plainest language we can use. We cannot approve the recent "compromise" as a whole. We believe it has inflicted a great wrong upon the South and upon the principles which hold this Union together; but as it is a law of the land, and as we love and cherish the Union in its true spirit, and desire its continuance, we are prepared to acquiesce in this "compromise," *provided* the fugitive-slave law be enforced. All we now ask of the free States is, ☞ to cease the agitation of the Slavery question in Congress and to carry out the fugitive-slave law in its letter and spirit. ☜ Let them do this, and we march on together; let them refuse, and we DISSOLVE! This is strong language; but we have weighed it, and we have given utterance to it with deliberation and solemnity. Here we stand. If this Confederation of States *must* perish—if their common flag, radiant with achievements, as immortal as the stars that cluster on it, *must* be torn and trampled in the conflict—and if brothers *must* be converted into deadly foes over the very graves of their fathers, who won these liberties—the Ruler of Nations, who judges justly, and all posterity upon this Continent, will hold the slaveholding States guiltless of the awful and inexpiable crime.

In addition to this, in our paper of the 5th instant, speaking of the probable course of South Carolina, we said:

The result of the late elections in South Carolina shows that a vast majority of her people are in favor of the right of secession, and also of separate State action by the Convention which is to assemble within the next twelve months. We had hoped that South Carolina would acquiesce in the late so-called adjustment; and we believe she finally will, provided the fugitive-slave law is enforced, that the free States above mentioned will repeal their laws on the subject, and the agitation of the question itself shall cease in Congress. We trust she will wait, and abide the action of her sister Southern States. It is true that, if with her, and with her great statesman now no more, all the slave States had stood forward in time and as one man for their rights, this day of Abolition aggression and fanaticism had never been; but still, it behooves her to remember that Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and the rest of the slave States, possess interests and feelings identical with her own, and that the policy which threatens her, overshadows them also with its baleful wing. Once taken, the step which dissolves this Union can never be retraced. The cause for such a step ought to be conclusive. Not that "intolerable oppression" is to be waited for, for that is not within the range of probabilities in a government and among a people like ours; but all reasonable ground of hope for returning justice must depart, and dishonor and ruin must rise up before us as inevitable, before any State can be justified in severing the bonds. It makes no difference to a people worthy of freedom, whether this dishonor and this ruin be near or distant from them; if it be *certain*, the question is settled. Are these things, then, certain? We think not. There is still ground for hope; the free States *may* enforce the fugitive-slave law—they *may* repeal their statutes intended to operate against us, and which were enacted in open disregard of the Constitution—they *may* cease as States, and in the common Congress, to meddle with Slavery or to agitate upon it. But in the language of Mr. Paulding, "Time *was*—time *is*—but time will soon be no more"!

South Carolina may move off by herself, but she nevertheless knows—no matter how serious and grievous her error in so doing—that she will have allies and helpers. The military power of this Federal Government will in all probability, be wielded against her. Her ports will be blockaded, and her citizens slaughtered—and what then? We say this is probable—*and what then?* The slave States will sympathize with her, and as the blood of her sons smokes up to Heaven crying for vengeance, they will rush to her defence; and we shall then have an irregular civil war, fearful and cruel, and a war of which no man can foretell the end. If dissolution *must* come—if the free States *will* have it so, let the slave States unite and go off together. In that event, it is hardly probable that blood would be shed, but the two sections, being nearly equally balanced in numbers and in physical strength, might agree to part in peace.

We penned the above after much reflection, and in view of surrounding circumstances, and we are willing to stand by it. Our language was selected and weighed carefully, and we shall neither add to it nor take from it. *This is our position.* Does the Patriot perceive it, and understand it? If so, why will not that paper do us the justice to copy what we say, so that its readers may judge for themselves, and not assume and charge, in terms as "insidious" as they are vague, that we are "operating" against the Union of the States? We are perfectly willing that the Patriot shall define its own position and stand to it; all we ask of that paper is, that we may be allowed to do the same. We are much obliged to the Editors for their compliments, but we would rather have justice than compliments. The truth is, the Patriot fears the "influence" of this paper in some of the upper Counties, and hence its attempts to prejudice the uninformed against us. That paper would like exceedingly to get up a nice little "Union party" in its region of the State, with the view of using it as a lever by which to hoist some good *Whig* or other into public station—a "Union party" based upon devotion to Mr. Fillmore, and governed by the rule of submission to the Federal Government under all circumstances. This is the secret of the Patriot's course in this matter; and this is also about the extent of its soundness, whether as a *Southern* or a *Union* journal.

The attempt of the Patriot to produce the impression that we have differed on this subject with our Rockingham friends, is made too late in the day. Soon after we published the proceedings of their Meeting we were authoritatively informed by Senator Watt, that they intended to say, in the clearest manner, that the repeal or essential modification of the fugitive-slave law would be cause for the disruption of the bonds; and we so stated in our paper of January last. We were gratified to find that their position and ours on this vital question was one and the same, as it is now. The Patriot is welcome to all the party capital it may be able to manufacture out or this matter.

We are neither a Disunionist nor a *Submissionist*. Patriotism, to be worth any thing, must begin at home. We go first for North Carolina, and next for the Union; and we will stand by the Union so long as the Constitution is executed in good faith and preserved inviolate, *but no longer*. In the language of the noble-hearted Dickinson, "it cannot be denied that the South has been the injured and aggrieved party; *nor can it nor ought it to be expected that she will cherish the cold remains of a Union in name, when all its constitutional life and vigor have departed.*"

In concluding this article, we ask leave most respectfully to present the following extract from Mr. Clingman's recent Speech, as a *looking-glass* for the Editors of the Patriot. We think, if they will venture to look in it, they will find themselves very faithfully reflected; and, perhaps, after they come to see and know themselves, as they are seen and known politically, they may do better. Here it is:

"Certain professed national organs and orators have preached devotion to the Union in any event, and under all circumstances. A baser sentiment never fell from the lips of a mortal. It is substantially the same with the doctrine of passive obedience, and non-resistance, which brought the head of Charles the 1st to the block. Since then no Englishman has had the effrontery to avow such opinions. Its only supporters in this country formerly were the tories of the revolution. Those who have preached the doctrine in our day, will only find their fellows among the palace slaves of Asiatic despotism. Their proper position is below everything that Providence has created, when in its natural state. Even the meanest reptiles struggle upward against the oppressor. The American people justly regard these individuals as degraded below the rest of animated nature."

## RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We are pleased to learn from the following letter from the Committee, that Gen. Saunders has agreed to address a Rail Road Meeting at Henderson, on the 25th instant:

HENDERSON, March 15, 1851.

HON. R. M. SAUNDERS *Dear Sir:* Yours of the 13th instant has just been received. The Meeting will take place here on the 25th, and you can have it announced in the papers as suggested. We shall be very much pleased to have Mr. Boylan with us on that occasion; also, Judge Cameron, Mr. Mordecai, and any other citizens of Raleigh and vicinity who feel an interest in the the rebuilding of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

For your continued efforts in behalf of this enterprise, please accept our thanks.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN S. EATON,
H. H. BURWELL,
P. W. WYCHE.

We learn that it is also in contemplation to hold a similar Meeting in Louisburg, at the ensuing Superior Court of Franklin; and we think it would be well to hold one in this place, at our next Superior Court.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Reid has appointed the following gentlemen as his Aids, with the rank of Colonel, to wit:

Thomas Ruffin, Jr. of Rockingham County.
Robert Strange, Jr. of New Hanover County.
James R. McLean, of Surry County.
Alexander M. Hayden, of Rutherford County.

Gov. Reid has also made the following appointments of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to wit: Dr. William R. Scott, Alfred Jones, Esq., Dr. William H. McKee, S. W. Whiting, Esq., and Maj. William W. Vass, to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Hon. John H. Bryan, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, William W. Holden, Thomas J. Lemay, and James F. Jordan, Esquires.

## BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry D. Turner for the following works:

"The Moorland Cottage, by the author of Mary Barton."

"Book of Nursery Rhymes."

"Malleville, a Franconian Story, by the author of Rollo Books."

"The Child's Book, consisting of original articles, in prose and poetry, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney."

"Malleville" is a charming little work for children; and as to the "Child's Book," by Mrs. Sigourney, praise of that would be useless, as every thing from her pen is valuable and adapted to a purpose.

These works are all good in their way, and may serve to amuse and instruct "the children." They may be found—together with a large assortment of all sorts of works—at the Bookstore of Mr. Henry D. Turner, in this City.

## GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

The following young gentlemen from this State have recently had the degree of M. D. conferred upon them by the Medical Department of the New York University, to wit: H. M. Banks, J. B. Bryant, C. P. Coppedge, T. D. Haigh, J. W. Hudson, S. A. Long, A. K. McDonald, G. C. McGregor, H. A. McSwain, W. E. Pool, and J. M. Stanton.

And the following from this State have recently received this degree from the Medical College of South Carolina, to wit: J. Culbreth, J. P. Drake, W. P. L. Jennings, and Alexander Turner.

MR. MARCY AND GEN. SCOTT. It is stated that a reconciliation of differences has taken place between Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy. Both gentlemen being present at a supper party lately in Washington city, the General expressed a determination to make advances to the Ex-Secretary of War, with whom he had not been on friendly relations since the Mexican war. The advances were made, and the reconciliation took place.

## GEN. QUITMAN.

We learn from our latest Southern exchanges, that Gen. Henderson's *third* trial for an alleged participation in the Cuban expedition has resulted as the two former ones did, in a failure of the jury to agree. On the last trial *eleven* of the jury were for acquittal to one for conviction.

As soon as this result was known, the Attorney for the United States entered a *nolle prosequi* in all the cases of parties alleged to have been concerned in this expedition, including Gen. Quitman, late Governor of Mississippi. Thus ends this ridiculous farce—this attempt by the Fillmore Administration to *punish* free American citizens for sympathizing with the oppressed and down-trodden people of Cuba.

The New Orleans Delta, a neutral paper, thus speaks of the illiberal and unrelenting course of the Administration towards the accomplished and gallant Quitman:

"GEN. QUITMAN. This gallant and distinguished gentleman will return, in a few days, to the generous and devoted constituency from whom, but a few weeks ago, he was so ruthlessly and unnecessarily torn, and dragged to this city, merely to gratify the prejudice and hostility of political foes. The charge upon which the Federal Government insisted that the sovereign State of Mississippi should surrender up the Chief Executive into the hands of the Government, of which that sovereign State is one of the creators, has been abandoned by the representative of the federal authority. But even this voluntary retreat of the Government has been adopted, in order to cover a still more complete defeat, in the certain, the inevitable acquital of that gentleman, if the matter had ever been brought to trial. And now, what is the position in which this result places the Federal Government? There were about a dozen persons indicted for being engaged in this Cuba expedition, all of whom were ready for a trial.

The case of General Henderson has already consumed two months; there is no reason, to suppose that the other cases would not have taken so long a time, and thus the better part of two years would have been consumed in the trial of the other parties besides General Quitman. Suppose, however, that these cases took up the rest of the term—and of that there could be no doubt—it is certain that by placing General Quitman last, his term of office as Governor of Mississippi would have expired before his trial. Now, all that the Governor asked was that the process against him should be waved, and when the Government was ready to proceed with this case, he gave his pledge of honor that he would be on the spot to meet the charge. His reason for making this request was, that he did not believe it compatible with the sovereignty of the State which he reperesented, to be detained as a prisoner by another authority. Right or wrong, these were his honest convictions; they are the convictions, too, of a large class of our people, and of some of the most distinguished constitutional lawyers in the country. Such opinions were entitled to some respect.

It was evident that, in this view of his duty, Gov. Quitman had but two alternatives. The one was to resist the process of the Feberal court—the other was to resign his post as Governor of Mississippi. Due notice was given of the attitude assumed by him. The question then arises—did the nature of the charge against General Quitman, or of the proofs in the possession of the officers of the Federal Government, justify the Government in forcing him to one or the other of these alternatives? The result of the trials gives a satisfactory negative to this query. But, further, if the charge and proofs were more serious than they are, was not the well-ascertained fact, that the other cases could not be got through with in time to reach Gov. Quitman's, before the expiration of his term of office, an ample and satisfactory reason for the acceptance of the Governor's proposition?

There can be no hesitation, in any properly organized mind, in answering this question. Had the Government been influenced by any respect for the rights of the States of this confederacy—by any of that comity which exists even between foreign and independent nations—it would have said: "We will not, even to accomodate our dear friends of Spain, unnecessarily force the Governor of Mississippi into open war with us, or into a resignation of his office. We will not embarrass the affairs of one of the States of the confederacy so unnecessarily. We will wait until we are ready to proceed with the Governor's trial." Such would have been the dictate of magnanimity—of respect for State sovereignty. Such a course, too, would have saved the State of Mississippi from great inconvenience, and the federal officers in this city, from the reproaches which are now thickly heaped upon them, for the lame and impotent conclusion to which their labors have come. The Government has been ignominiously foiled and defeated. Gen. Quitman has not been forced into a position of resistance to the Federal Authority, so as to afford grounds for an indictment for high treason, as was expected. And as to the triumph in his resignation, it is but a baren one. The gallant people of Mississippi will regard it their sacred duty to restore him to the executive post from which he was so indecorously, unjustly, and improperly dragged, to dance attendance on proceedings got up, it is now avowed, wholly to satisfy the pride of a foreign despotism."

The above, be it remembered, is from a *neutral* paper.

It would be like repeating a "thrice-told tale" to recount Gen. Quitman's brilliant achievements, or to sketch his civil and military career. The American people know him already; his name is "familiar in their mouths as household words." He it was who, amid the lances and muskets of the foe and a hail-storm of bullets, fought up to the gates of Mexico at the head of his glorious Regiment—fought *through* the gates, and planted, first and almost alone, the flag of his country in the conquered capital. It was in vain that he had proved himself brave, true, honest, and worthy of the highest honors his State could bestow; it was in vain that he asked to have his trial postponed, pledging his word of honor that he would appear at the expiration of his term as Governor—he was treated, *on mere suspicion*, like a felon—was compelled to resign his office and submit to be dragged to New Orleans to be tried for an offence, which the United States Attorney, by entering the *nolle prosequi*, has now confessed he never committed, and of which he was totally innocent! This is the blackest of all the black chapters in this Fillmore Administration, and it ought to and will consign it to lasting infamy. Gen. Quitman's *crimes* were as follows:

1st. He is a Democrat, and a devoted friend of Southern rights.

2ndly. He did not fling up his cap and cry Union! Union! but he stood up boldly for his State and section.

3dly. He sympathized with the oppressed Cubans, and detested and detests the Spanish monarchy.

Mr. Fillmore could threaten the sovereign State of Texas with the sword for insisting on her rights, and he could arrest as a felon and cause to be tried, *on suspicion*, the Governor of a sovereign Southern State; but he has thus far failed to enforce the fugitive-slave law in the "*free*" State of Massachusetts; and when he asked for *more power* in the latter case, he was plainly told by the Senate that he had enough already, and they refused to give him more.

Comment upon such facts is unnecessary. They speak for themselves. And this is the Administration which we are called upon by the "conservative" organs to laud and worship! The submissionists and the interested office-seekers may do it, but we never will.

The National Intelligencer says it is authorized to state that the difficulty which recently occurred in the House of Representatives between Messrs. Clingman and Stanly, has been honorably and satisfactorily adjusted.

Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., of New York, has been appointed Consul of the United States at Paris. Mr. Goodrich has acquired extensive celebrity as the author of Peter Parley's Tales for children.

## DISTRESSING EVENT.

We copy with much regret the following article from the last Lincoln Republican. Col. Motz was an enterprising and useful citizen, and had many attached friends. We fear that the worst apprehensions in regard to his fate have been realized. The Republican says:

"It becomes our painful duty to record an incident which has spread the deepest gloom over this whole community.

On last Friday night, after Col. Andrew Motz, one of the proprietors of Laurel Hill Cotton Factory, near this place, had closed business, he started for his residence, since which he has not been seen; and the only indication of his sad fate is the discovery of his hat and the fastening cord of his cloak, found in the water below Slade's bridge, over which he had to pass to his home.

At the time he left his place of business to proceed to his residence, which was between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, it was very dark, and that darkness deepened by a heavy rain, attended by a strong wind blowing fiercely. The reason he gave for turning out in such inclement weather, was his anxiety to reach his family who looked for him earlier in the evening.

Col. Motz was an enterprising business man; and therefore, his absence on Friday night and Saturday morning was ascribed to business engagements; but as soon as his relatives expressed uneasiness at his protracted disappearance, alarm for his safety seized upon the whole community; and a diligent search has been prosecuted ever since. All the boats in reach are in constant use, the river has been carefully examined for miles, and every effort has been made to recover the body; but up to this time (Wednesday morning) no further discoveries have been made.

In addition to the general exertions, the Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance, (of both of which Orders Col. Motz was a highly valuable member,) held meetings respectively, on Monday night, passing resolves to continue the search as long as hope held out a prospect of success.

In pursuance of an order of his assembled brethren of Odd Fellows a boat was built in a few hours on Tuesday, constructed especially for a thorough search of the bottom of the streams.

As the bridge was broad, and Col. Motz a very active man, the impression prevails, in some minds, that he met with foul play; but this is only supposition. He was an amiable, kind, and obliging citizen, and had, perhaps, as few enemies as any man living. When last seen he was closely enveloped in an overcoat and cloak, carrying over him an umbrella; and if he accidentally fell off the bridge, which has no balustrade, he had a poor chance for life, thus enveloped in heavy clothing; for the water falling over the dam just below, runs with great swiftness, when the stream is full, as it was at that time.

Col. Motz leaves a devoted wife and three children, whose distress at present, eliciting the deepest sympathies of all, is beyond the power of description.

Mr. Barrett, his partner in business, was on a visit to Milton, at the time of this sad event.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we learn that the cloak of Col. Motz has been found. It was hooked up, near half a mile below the bridge from which he must have fallen. Thursday morning—no further discoveries."

MYSTERIOUS. A gentleman from Lincolnton arrived here on Monday night last about eight o'clock, on his way to Milton. He stated that a difficulty had lately arisen in that Town between Mr. Andrew Motz, and a Mr. Moony. That threats had been made by the latter against the life of Mr. Motz; and that both were now missing. The last time they were seen, each, from opposite directions, were going towards a bridge which spans the river; and that the hat and coat of Mr. Motz had subsequently been found in the river below. The gentleman who brought this news, was going to Milton on business in some way connected with the affair.

*Salisbury Watchman.*

## FUGITIVES RECLAIMED.

It appears that the slaves claimed by Mr. Perdue, of Baltimore, have been restored to him. The proof was too conclusive to admit of doubt. The Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union says:

"Mr. John Perdue, of Baltimore county, the owner of the slaves Ellen and Henry, whose case has occupied the court at Philadelphia for the past week, arrived here this afternoon with the two slaves in custody—Judge Kane, at 12 o'clock last night, having delivered his opinion, remanding them to the possession of the claimant. The husband and two children are still at large, but officers are in pursuit of them. The plea that the woman was pregnant, which was urged as a reason for retaining her in Pennsylvania until the child was born, was disregarded by Judge Kane, as it could be the birth only that determines the freedom of the child."

A Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the hearing of this case created great excitement, and that the Marshal found it necessary at one time to disperse a large assemblage of free negroes on Chesnut Street. About a dozen of them, who refused to leave, were arrested, and concealed weapons were found upon them. They were committed to jail. A rescue was no doubt intended, but the Marshal's force was too strong to leave any hope to the desperadoes. There was some *awfully* hard swearing in this case, in favor of the fugitives, but Judge Kane set it aside, listened to the proofs of Mr. Perdue, and awarded justice. Four of the witnesses, for instance, (free negroes, of course,) swore that they had seen and known the fugitives in the locality where they were arrested, some two years *before* they were charged to have escaped! That was rather too big a falsehood to go down. They proved too much.

We learn from the following Telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun, that an escaped slave has also been recovered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

"PITTSBURGH, March 13.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE CASE. Richard Gardner, a colored man, was arrested yesterday in Bridgewater, Beaver county, and brought to Pittsburgh, this morning. He was immediately taken before Judge Irwin, of the United States Circuit Court, and claimed by Benjamin S. Rust, agent for Miss R. Byers, of Louisville, Ky., as her property. The Hon. J. E. Brady appeared as counsel for the claimant. John A. Wills, David Reed, and A. M. Burns, Esqrs. appeared as counsel for the defence. Wm. Reed, former guardian of Miss Byers, testified that the negro escaped in June last. He was positive. Reverend Perk, a colored preacher, swore he knew him three years as an exhorter in the colored Methodist Church. Reverend Green, a colored preacher, knew him in September of 1848. After the testimony was taken, and the case finally argued, the Judge remanded the prisoner, and he was handcuffed and placed in the custody of Mr. Rust, agent for the owner. A good deal of feeling was manifested, but no signs of disorder."

More hard swearing.

CONSUL AT HAVANA. Among a number of appointments recommended by the President and confirmed by the Senate at its late extra session, is that of Allen E. Owen, of Georgia, to be Consul of the United States at Havana, Cuba.

This is said to be a very lucrative office. Mr. Waddell of Orange County, in this State, it was supposed would get it. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick"; but hope disappointed is even worse than that. Mr. Waddell, if rumors be true, has more than once been *almost* appointed to something or other by Mr. Fillmore; but the prize was only flashed before his vision to be snatched away. This is the *justice* which North Carolina Whigism receives at the hands of this Freesoil Administration.

The debate in the Virginia Reform Convention, between the eastern and western members, on the question of the *mixed* or *white* basis of representation, has waxed warm. Some western members in the heat of debate, have talked of physical force to secure an equality in the legislative councils.

*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Just so; and yet the white basis advocates in this State—the Patriot among the number—are pursuing a course calculated to lead to the same feeling and the same strife here.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, March 14—The steamer Asia arrived off Sandy Hook last night, and reached her dock at Jersey City this morning. She brings Liverpool dates to March 1, and London to February 28—being one week later from all parts of Europe. She has 87 passengers aboard.

COTTON MARKET, Liverpool, March 1. The cotton market was firm. Holders have taken a firm stand against any further decline, and they are keeping back for a more favorable turn. The latest advices from America, giving confirmation of the previous estimate of stock, cause a favorable turn for sellers, and a good demand sprang up both from the trade and speculators. This increased the activity, which was responded to in Manshester, and the week closed with ⅛d. advance in good ordinary to midling fair qualities of American, and ⅛d. advance on other kinds. The week closed with an appearance of firmness and confidence. Fair Uplands are quoted at 7⅛d. fair Mobile 7⅛d. and fair Orleans 7⅛. The sales of the week amount to 39,400 bales.

Provisions. There has been an improved feeling in the market for beef, and it continues firm, but for assortments the transactions were not so extensive.

Breadstuffs—Sales of foreign wheat and flour have been very slow, and flour has declined 6d. per barrel. Baltimore is quoted at 20s. to 22s. Western canal, 20s. to 21s. 6d.

The price of Indian corn is supported at the previous rates, with a fair inquiry, at 32s. for white, and 30s. a 31s. for yellow; mixed, 29s. 6d. to 30s. per qr. The imports are moderate.

The political news does not possess much interest. The Duke of Wellington is spoken of as the next Premier, to succeed Lord John Russel.

France remains tranquil. The political news is without anything of very striking interest.

For the North Carolina Standard.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned has learned with profound astonishment, that some malicious and unprincipled person has put in circulation in the vicinity of Lowell, a slanderous report that "the proposed paper called the Bee Hive, the prospectus of which was issued a few weeks ago, is to be an *abolition* paper!" The report is wholely and basely false and unfounded—having not even the shadow of a shade on which to rest. Its author deserves the ineffable contempt of all honorable and upright citizens, and whoever takes up the tale and gives it currency, is a slanderer and participant in his guilt. There is no blacker crime in the dark catalogue of human corruption and turpitude, than the fabrication and circulation of falsehoods to injure the reputation and business of an honest, industrious and unoffending individual. Such is the wrong and injustice inflicted upon the undersigned, in the present instance. He is a native of the State; was born, brought up, educated, learned his profession, and has ever lived *in the State of North Carolina*—is himself personally interested in *slave* property, heartily approves of the institution of *slavery*, is as indignant at the shameful conduct of the abolitionists, and as thorough and wholesouled Southron in his sentiments and feelings as any man who breathes the balmy air, and walks under the glorious sky of the sunny South. F. K. STROTHER.

Raleigh, March 17th, 1851.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

*The Election in New Hampshire.*

BOSTON, March 12. A despatch received from the office of the New Nampshire Patriot, dated this morning, says: "There is no election of governor. Dinsmore will lack about 2,400 votes. The legislature, we think, is democratic. Messrs. Peaslee, Hibbard, Tuck, and Perkins are elected.

In this State the whigs and free-soilers united. Messrs. Tuck and Perkins, who are elected to Congress, were the coalition candidates. A number of delegates to the legislature were elected by the coalition.

The New Hampshire Patriot claims the legislature to be democratic, and consequently the election of Dinsmore as governor.

The new constitution has been totally defeated.

DEATH OF GEORGE MCDUFFIE. We regret to learn (says the Columbia Telegraph of yesterday,) by a despatch from a friend in Camden, that Gen. George McDuffie expired at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, at the residence of Richard Singleton, Esq., in Sumter. The event at any time for years past, would not have been considered improbable from his condition of physical prostration and suffering, but coming now near the anniversary of Mr. Calhoun's death, it must excite sadness and regret. The name of George McDuffie is now enrolled in our list of the departed whose memories Carolina will ever cherish, and to this list the last few years have made fearfully rapid additions. *Charleston Courier.*

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR. The last ballot (the 18th) in the Massachusetts Legislature, on Wednesday, for U. S. Senator, was as follows:

Number of votes 390—necessary to a choice, 196. Sumner had 188; Winthrop 178; scattering 31; blank 1. Sumner thus lacked 8. A motion was then made to postpone the subject for four weeks, and an acrimonious debate of two hours duration ensued, in which Gen. Cushing, and others of the old line democrats were attacked by the coalitionists. The motion was rejected by a vote of 195 to 182. The subject was then postponed one week. The free soilers little confident of success to-day, and are terribly disappointed at their defeat. *Baltimore Sun.*

THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. The 32d Congress, which will commence its sittings in December next, will contain 62 Senators, of which number 41 (18 whigs and 32 democrats) held over from the 4th of this month, and 21 are new Senators of whom six are yet to be elected, as follows: New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, Tennessee. The house consists of 233 members and 4 territorial delegates. These delegates have no vote. Of the members of the new house 130 have already been elected—democrats 77, whigs 53—a democratic gain of 50 compared with the position of parties in the late congress. *Baltimore Sun.*

Whigism looks rather slim about this time.

A GREAT FRESHET. The rain which fell on Thursday and Friday last, caused a greater freshet in Haw River, than has before occurred within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." All the bridges on Haw River below Trolinger's, we understand, were carried away, including the new one just finished at Galbreath's ford; as were all the bridges on the Alamance. Below here some damage has been done to the mill dams and fences, but the flood seems not to have been so great as in the country above. *Hillsborough Recorder.*

DROWNED. We understand that Mr. Gideon Emory, of Baltimore, was drowned on the 24th ult. while attempting to cross the River at Smiley's Falls. He was a foreman under McCullough & Hunter, contractors of the Cape Fear works. His body has since been found, and an inquest held over it, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

LAND WARRANTS NOT ASSIGNABLE. It would appear, after all that the bill making Millitary Bounty Land Warrants assignable was defeated in the House after it passed the Senate. It does not appear in the list of acts from the Washington papers. A New York letter says:

"The failure of the bill making land warrants assignable has induced holders to advance prices. To-day the quotations are 135 a $145. A month ago they were offering at $110."

THE PUBLIC DEBT. Mr. Dawson announced in Congress on Saturday that at the end of the present fiscal year the public debt of the U. States will be one hundred million of dollars. No person would imagine so, (as is truly said by the Philadelphia Ledger,) to see the reckless manner in which members of Congress and the Heads of Departments propose to expend the public money.

Discard all loud and boisterous deportment. Never indulge in censure or ridicule of any one in the presence of persons not in your confidence. You are never sure, even when they concur with you, that they will not betray you, especially in moments of excitement.

THE WHEAT. We learn from the Martinsburg Gazette that the farmers of Berkeley say that the wheat crop seems to have been injured by the late cold weather; and looks badly. In Augusta, we understand, the crop does not look well, and that in many places the root is entirely killed. *Rich. Enq.*


**EVANS & COOKE,**

*One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner,*

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery,**

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Chenl, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Bersge.
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins;
Poplins and Bersge DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Parasols,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS.
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Register please copy.

**GREAT MUSICAL EVENT.**

*FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.*

**At the Yarbrough Saloon, March 22.**

GRAND LYRIC CONCERT,

IN COSTUMES, BY

***MADAME ANNA BISHOP!***

Her first visit in the Provinces since her brilliant tour in Cuba and in Mexico, and her late triumphs in New York, &c.

The eminent Basso SIGNOR NORVELLI, from the Astor Italian Company, in his first appearance.

Mr. BOCHSA, as Director at the Piano Forte.

**Popular Songs and Ballads,**

*Splendid Operatic Scenes in Appropriate Dress,* giving full effect to the meaning of the composers. See programme.

Tickets $1 each, to be had at Mr. Petersilia's Music Store.

Madame Anna Bishop's engagements in other cities, previous to her visit to Europe, will not allow her to repeat the Lyric Concert.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

**LEATHER, LEATHER.**

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
**Petersburg, Va.**

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

**SNOW HILL ACADEMY.**

THE Ninth Session of this institution will commence in the

**New Building,**

on the Hill, on monday the 24th of March next.

In this institution young men are prepared for College or fitted for the ordinary duties of active life. At the urgent solicitation of the friends and patrons of the School, I will continue to act as instructor of the same, relying and confiding upon the good will and approbation of an enlightened community for encouragement and support. The discipline will be found to be mild and efficient, and every attention is paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the student.

Good board can be obtained in or near the village at rates ranging from $5 to $7 per month, washing included.

TERMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, | $12 per ses. of 5 mo. | | |
| Higher English, branches | 8 | " | do |
| Lower English, " | 6 | " | do |

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. No deviation from the above rates.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

Snow Hill, Feb. 25th, 1851. 38—4w.

**KERR & MARBURY,**

Successors to James P. Smith,

Importers and Dealers in

**China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,**

AND EARTHERN WARE,

*Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.*

Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,

SYCAMORE STREET,

**Petersburg, Va.**

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

**WIGS AND SCALPS!**

TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose hair is falling, Dr. Quirk the Rejuvenator deems it only necessary to say that he has made arrangements to visit Raleigh on or by Monday the 24th inst., when he will be prepared to remedy defective Heads, or curing diseases of the Head and restoring the Hair of those inclined to baldness. A certain remedy is now offered for the defective or diseased Heads, if applied to on his arrival, which will be published. Stop cannot exceed 4 or 5 days.

THOMAS QUIRK, of 490 Broadway, N. Y.

March 19, 1851. 39—

**To my Friends and Customers at CHAPEL HILL.** I shall visit the Hill immediately after my return from the North, to take measures of such gentlemen as desire us to furhish their Clothing for the approaching Commencement. My purpose is to be at Miss Ann Hilliards on or about the 26th or 27th of March.

THO

## NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

### Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

**Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,**
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vacos,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

### Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

**Now is the time to Save Fuel.**

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

*P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

### State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, *Clerk* and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

*C.* M. COOK, *C.* M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

### Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

| Acres. | Owner's Names. | Who adjoining. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | Cloe Robey, | Wm. McBride, | 71½ |
| 125 | Wm. Casey, | Samuel Edwards, | 71½ |
| 84 | Thos. F. Hampton, | M. Shooves & others, | 1 28½ |
| 50 | C. M. Mikle, | C. B. Franklin, | 7 |
| 100 | Thos. J. Cook, | E. Felts and others, | 56½ |
| 50 | " " | " " | 1 21 |
| 55 | L. Linsey's heirs, | John Haynes, | $1 60¾ |
| 265 | Wm. Holcomb, | N. D. Hunt, | |
| 150 | Thomas Rose, | John Wright, | 89¼ |
| 76 | L. Linsey's heirs, | S. Myers, | 37½ |
| 100 | S. L. Davis, | Wm. Lad and others, | 37½ |
| 973 | J. Clemmons, | Rives' heirs, | 2 76 |
| 110 | M. Logan, | Moore or Whitaker, | 85 |
| 225 | Perham's heirs, | Wm. Reece, | |

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*

January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

### State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

### Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heliotrape, | Bouquet De Caroline, |
| Violet, | Jockey Club, |
| West End, | Vervaine, |
| Jassamin, | Lily, |
| Rose Citronella, | Pulchouly, |
| " Geranium, | Jenny Lind, |
| Italian Flowers, | Jube Rose, |
| Musk, | Honey Suckle. |

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

### SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windso
6 " " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap,
6 doz. Creams, and Olephane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD!

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## PYFER & CO.
## LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling

**Handsome and Brilliant Prizes**

To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.

We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed

**Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!**

The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the

***Potent Influence of Wealth!***

All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

**Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.**

*Confidence Strictly Observed.*

| Date March. | Capital Prizes. | No. of Ballots. | | Price of Tickets. | Price of Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $40,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | $12 | $40 00 |
| 3 | 8,000 | 75 Nos | 14 drawn | 2½ | 8 00 |
| 4 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 5 | 16 00 |
| 5 | 32,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 37 00 |
| 6 | 24,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 17 00 |
| 7 | 3 of 10,000 | 72 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 16 00 |
| 8 | 38,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 37 00 |
| 10 | 10,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 2½ | 8 00 |
| 11 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 12 | 35,000 | 78 Nos | 16 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 13 | 26,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 6 | 22 00 |
| 14 | 13,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 4 | 13 00 |
| 15 | 51,322 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 15 | 55 00 |
| 17 | 26,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 8 | 25 00 |
| 18 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 19 | 2 of 30,000 | 75 Nos | 10 drawn | 10 | 40 00 |
| 20 | 18,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 21 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 22 | 40,000 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | 10 | 40 00 |
| 24 | 27,500 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 8 | 25 00 |
| 25 | 25,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 26 | 30,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 37 00 |
| 27 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 28 | 10,000 | 66 Nos | 13 drawn | 4 | 11 00 |
| 29 | 75,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 30 | 95 00 |
| 31 | 30,000 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

March 1, 1851. 33—

### $125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

**List of Prices.**

| With metalic or iron plates. | Entire metalic frame. |
|---|---|
| 6 octave $180 to 250, | $250 to 300, |
| 6½ " 250 to 300, | 275 to 350, |
| 7 " 300 to 350, | 350 to 500. |

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

### READY MADE CLOTHING,
### At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establisnment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

### COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

*Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.*

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

*Their Machinery is New*, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING

their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

## GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

**Henry D. Turner,**
**North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.**

*Artichoke*—Green Globe.
*Asparagus*—Giant.
*Beans*—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
*Beet*—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
*Brocoli*—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
*Cauliflower*—Early, Large Late.
*Cabbage*—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
*Celery*—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
*Corn*—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
*Cress*—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
*Cucumber*—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
*Carrot*—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
*Egg Plant*—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
*Endive*—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
*Kale*—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
*Leek*—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
*Lettuce*—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
*Melon*—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
*Okra*—Long White, Short Green.
*Onion*—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
*Parsnip*—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
*Parsley*—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
*Peas*—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
*Radish*—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
*Carrot*—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
*Sorrel*—English Garden Broad leaved.
*Spinage*—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
*Squash*—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
*Tomato*—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
*Turnip*—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
*Herbs*—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
*Grass Seeds*—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

### JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,
The Keepsake,
The Iris,
Gems of Beauty,
Token of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,
Gem of the Season,
Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Snow Flake,
The Christmas Tribune,
Keepsake of Friendship,
Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

### NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

| No. acres. | Persons names. | Location. | Taxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45. | Heirs of H. A. McNeill. | McDeed's creek, | 04 c |
| 22. | " " | Mouth Big Pond, | 02 |
| 45. | " " | Hart's Branch, | 06 |
| 50. | " " | Gut creek, | 04 |
| 25. | " " | Little creek, | 06 |
| 25. | " " | Morganton road, | 08 |
| 10. | " " | McDeed's creek, | 02 |
| 64. | " " | Yadkin road, | 04 |
| 64. | " " | Mill creek, | 04 |
| 64. | " " | Seal's road, | 06 |
| 15. | " " | Stear Branch, | 02 |
| 22. | " " | McDeed's creek, | 02 |
| 225. | Heirs of A. B. McFadyen, | Govenor's creek, | 63 |
| 110. | Heirs of John Black, | Nick's creek, | 10 |
| 100. | Heirs of Alex Nicholson, | Raccoon creek, | 21 |

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

### *State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

### State of North Carolina—Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.

Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.

L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.

February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

### North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

## GARDEN SEEDS,

*WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE*

*February* 1, 1851.

*Asparagus*—Giant.
*Beet*—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
*Borecole*—Purple.
*Brussel's Sprouts.*
*Broccoli*—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
*Beans*—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
*Cauliflower*—Early White, Purple and others.
*Corrat*—Long Orange, Large White Field.
*Cabbage*—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
*Celery*—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
*Cress*—Pepper Grass.
*Corn Salad*—Large French.
*Cucumber*—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
*Encive*—White curled.
*Egg Plant*—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
*Kale*—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
*Lettuce*—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
*Melon*—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
*Onion*—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
*Parsnip*—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
*Peas*—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton, Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
*Pepper*—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
*Pumpkin*—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
*Radish*—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
*Squash*—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
*Tomato*—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
*Bird*—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
*Sundries*—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

### A. B. STITH,

**Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.**

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

### *New Books.*

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

### Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

### Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

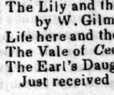
I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

### NEW STOCK OF
### BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

### New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.

January 18, 1851. 23

## NORTH CAROLINA
## Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,

*Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

### BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

**Henry D. Turner,**
**Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer**

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

### P. F. PESCUD,
**Wholesale and Retail Druggist**

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
**French, English and American Chemicals,**
*Foreign and Domestic Soaps.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Perfumery, | Paints and Oils, |
| Fancy Articles, | Dye Stuffs, |
| Fancy Soaps, | Druggists Labels, |
| Brushes, | Window Glass, |
| Extracts, | Surgical Instruments, |
| Trusses, | Druggists' Glass Ware, |
| Leeches, | Shaker's Herbs and Roots, |

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

### MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
**MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.**

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

***TRAVELLING PUBLIC***

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

### New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

**Watches and JeWelry,**

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

**Fashionable Jewelry,**

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in super